

Hodgkin Lymphoma: Finally CAR-T? Carlos A. Ramos, MD Baylor College of Medicine

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Donna Camilla Savelli Hotel

President: P.L. Zinzani



Disclosures

7th POSTGRADUATE

Disclosures of Carlos A. Ramos

| Company name | Research support | Employee | Consultant | Stockholder | Speakers bureau | Advisory board | Other |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Novartis | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Genentech | | | 1 | | | | |
| Tessa Therapeutics | ~ | | | | | | ✓ |
| Athenex, Inc. | ~ | | | | | | |
| CRISPR Therapeutics | | | 1 | | | | |
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Targeting CD30 with a CAR

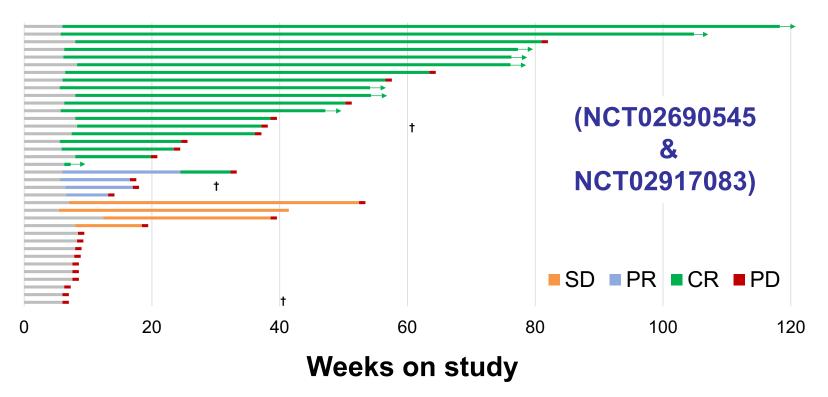
- CD19-specific (and BCMA) CAR-T cells are highly successful against B-cell NHL and ALL (and myeloma)
- Adequate targets for other disorders have been more difficult to define
- CD30 has been validated as an immune target (e.g. brentuximab vedotin)
- A CD30-specific CAR (CD30.CAR) has activity in preclinical models of HL (Hombach, Ca Res 1998; Savoldo, Blood 2007)

Autologous CD30.CAR-T cells in HL (BCM/UNC)

- CRS in 10/42 pts
 - all grade 1
 - all resolved spontaneously
- No neurotoxicity
- Chemo related cytopenias
- Rash in 20/42 pts



- With optimal lymphodepletion:
 - 72% overall response rate
 - 59% complete responses



(Ramos, Grover et al., J Clin Oncol 2020)

Autologous CD30.CAR-T cells in HL (multicenter)

| Response Ass (N = 1 | | By IRRC N (%) | By Investigators N (%) |
|------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------------|
| ORR (CR+PR) | | 10 (71.4) | 13 (92.9) |
| | CR | 8 (57.1) | 6 (42.9) |
| Best Overall | PR | 2 (14.3) | 7 (50.0) |
| Response | SD | 1 (7.1) | 1 (7.1) |
| | PD | 3 (21.4) | 0 (0) |

(NCT04268706)

(data courtesy of Ivan Horak, Tessa Therapeutics, ASH 2021)

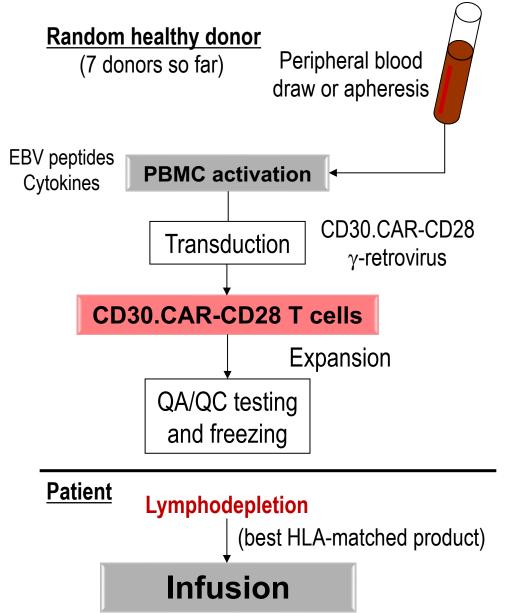
Limitations of Autologous CAR-T Cells

- Manufacture of individual patient-derived CAR T-cells
 - too time consuming to benefit acutely ill patients
 - prior chemotherapy exposure may result in suboptimal product
 difficult to scale for large numbers of patients, expensive
- "Off-the-shelf" immune effector products that are banked from healthy donors would improve accessibility, allow rapid treatment, and reduce costs
 - need to avoid consequences of alloreactivity
 - Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and CAR-T cell rejection

Allogeneic CD30.CAR-EBVSTs

- Avoid GVHD and may be protected from rejection
- Allogeneic EBV-specific T cells are safe in HSCT and non-HSCT recipients (Heslop, Sharma, Rooney, JCO 2021)
 - Many patients treated in several trials without GVHD
 - Proliferate in patients, possess memory and have potential to persist
 - Can localize to lymphoid tissues and sites of inflammation
- Activated T cells express CD30
 - Recipient T cells reacting against donor CAR-T cells may be killed by CD30.CAR-T cells

BESTA Clinical Trial (NCT04288726)



- Phase 1 trial
- CD30⁺ malignancies
 - Active disease
 - Failure of standard treatment
- Dose escalation (BOIN method)
 - 40, 100, 400, 800×10⁶ CAR⁺ cells
- Lymphodepleting chemotherapy
 - Cyclophosphamide + fludarabine
- Primary objective: safety
- Secondary: response per Lugano
 - Initial assessment at week 4-6

Patient Characteristics

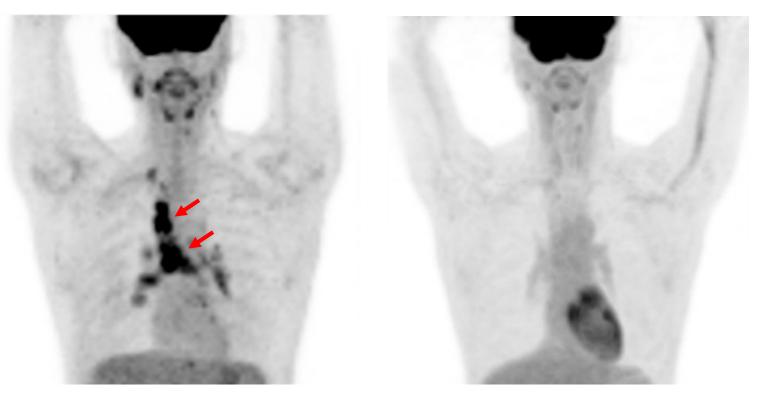
| Patient | Age | Sex | Disease | # Prior Rx | Prior Treatments (Rx) |
|----------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------------|---|
| #1 | 34 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 5 | ABVD, ICE, HDT/ASCT, brentuximab vedotin (BV), nivolumab |
| #2 | 47 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (MC) | 5 | ABVD, ESHAP, HDT/ASCT, BV, pembrolizumab |
| #3 | 29 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 6 | ABVD, ICE, HDT/ASCT, BV, nivolumab, BV+bendamustine |
| #4 | 53 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 5 | ABVD+COPP, BV, nivolumab, everolimus, bendamustine |
| #5 | 39 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 3 | ABVD, nivolumab, BV+nivolumab |
| #6 | 37 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 4 | ABVD+XRT, ICE, HDT/ASCT, BV |
| #7 | 29 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 5 | ABVD, BV-ICE, HDT/ASCT, BV, bendamustine+gemcitabine+nivolumab |
| #8 | 44 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 6 | ABVD, ICE, BV, BV+bendamustine, HDT/ASCT, pembrolizumab |
| #9 (#1) | 35 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 7 | ABVD, ICE, HDT/ASCT, BV, nivolumab, gemcitabine, BESTA |
| #10 | 24 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 4 | ABVD, ICE, BV+nivolumab, everolimus+itacitinib |
| #11 (#6) | 37 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 5 | ABVD+XRT, ICE, HDT/ASCT, BV, <u>BESTA</u> |
| #12 | 35 | F | Composite lymphoma | 5 | R-CHOP, XRT, BV-ICE, BV+nivolumab, pembro+vinorelbine+lipos doxor |
| #13 | 42 | F | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 3 | BV-AVD, pembrolizumab, bendamustine |
| #14 | 22 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 4 | ABVD, ICE, BV+nivolumab, nivolumab |
| #15 | 24 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (MC) | 3 | ABVD, BV-ICE, HDT/ASCT |
| #16 | 37 | М | Hodgkin lymphoma (NS) | 6 | ABVD, ICE, BV, nivolumab, BV+bendamustine, pembrolizumab |

Clinical Response to CAR-EBVSTs (pt #6)

Pre-infusion

Week 6

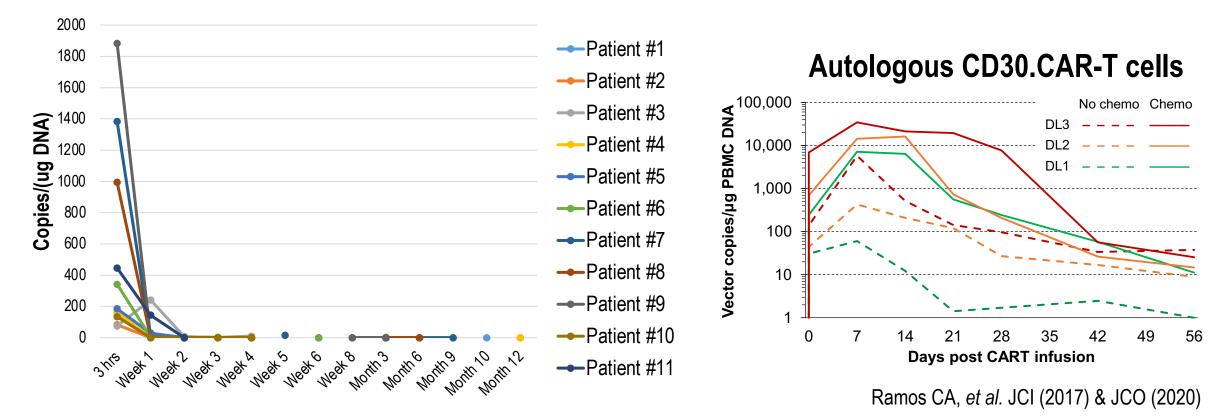
- 37 y.o. male with relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma
- Dose level 2
- Complete remission



Safety and Response Data

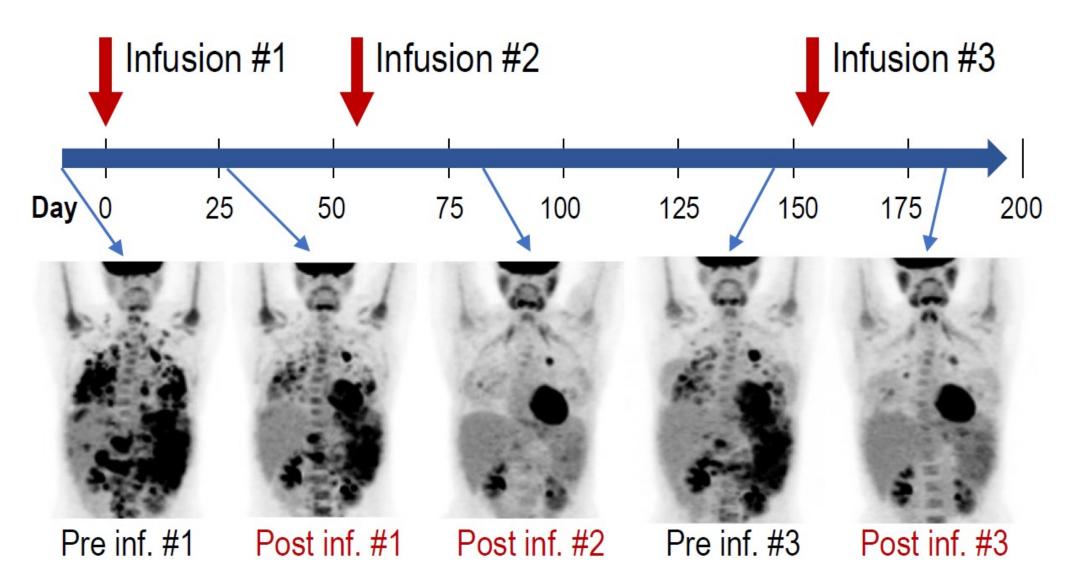
| Patient | Dose | Line | HLA I, II match | CRS | Unexpected SAE | Best Clinical Response |
|----------|---------------------|------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|
| #1 | 40×10 ⁶ | #3 | 3,2 | None | None | Partial response |
| #2 | 40×10 ⁶ | #3 | 2,0 | None | None | Partial response |
| #3 | 40×10 ⁶ | #3 | 1,1 | None | None | Progressive disease |
| #4 | 100×10 ⁶ | #5 | 1,1 | None | None | Progressive disease |
| #5 | 100×10 ⁶ | #1 | 1,1 | None | None | Partial response |
| #6 | 100×10 ⁶ | #2 | 1,0 | None | None | Complete Response |
| #7 | 400×10 ⁶ | #1 | 2,2 | None | Prolonged pancytopenia | Complete Response |
| #8 | 400×10 ⁶ | #3 | 2,1 | None | None | Complete Response |
| #9 (#1) | 400×10 ⁶ | #3 | 3,2 | Grade 1 | Prolonged pancytopenia | Complete Response |
| #10 | 400×10 ⁶ | #1 | 1,0 | Grade 1 | None | Partial response |
| #11 (#6) | 400×10 ⁶ | #2 | 1,0 | None | None | Complete Response |
| #12 | 400×10 ⁶ | #4 | 3,2 | Grade 1 | None | Progressive disease |
| #13 | 400×10 ⁶ | #3 | 2,0 | Grade 1 | None | Partial response |
| #14 | 400×10 ⁶ | #6 | 2,2 | None | None | Complete Response |
| #15 | 400×10 ⁶ | #3 | 2,0 | None | None | Progressive disease |
| #16 | 800×10 ⁶ | #4 | 4,3 | Grade 1 | None | Partial response |

Allogeneic CD30.CAR-EBVSTs Have Limited Persistence in Peripheral Blood



- CD30.CAR transgene detected with real time qPCR
- Most patients show rapid loss of CD30.CAR EBVSTs in blood
- Autologous CD30.CAR-T cells show longer persistence

Repeat Infusions Are Effective (pt #10)



Conclusions

- Adoptive transfer of autologous and allogeneic CD30.CAR-T cells is feasible and safe
- Both autologous and allogeneic CD30.CAR-T cells lead to clinical responses:
 - CD30.CAR EBVSTs lack persistence in blood but are not limited by rejection, as additional infusions are effective
 - CAR-EBVSTs are a promising platform for "off-the-shelf" cancer immunotherapy
- But finally CAR-T? Maybe...
 - Cellular immune therapy seems to work for HL but...
 - Industry? Academia? Hybrid model?

Rome, March 16-17 2023

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NGVL for RCR

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